"A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Resuscitation Among Third year Students of B. Sc. Nursing in a Selected College of Nursing at Bhilwara (Raj.)"

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Every day a number of people fall victim to dog bites. About 30,000 people die of rabies annually which accounts for 80% of 36,000 deaths reported to the WHO. In India 96% of the rabies is due to bite from dogs which are mostly stray and ownerless .

Material and Method: The quasi-experimental one group pre test post test research design was used for the study. The group consisted of 60 samples that were selected on the basis of the non probability convenient sampling technique from Gavalimatha slums. Data collected by structured interview technique and analysed by using descriptive & inferential statistics .

Results:- Statistically significant difference in the mean pre – test and post-test knowledge score of adults regarding dog bite management was found at 0.05 level of significance.

Conclusion :- Health Teaching is effective in improving the knowledge of adults regarding dog bite management. So there is need to update the knowledge of adults through education intervention programmes.
Keywords: PCMC, STP, Adults, Slum

INTRODUCTION:

The birth and death are the two natural phenomena that all of us have to accept. When a child is born we are happy because a new person is added to our company, whereas when a person dies we are sad because he goes away from us and never returns. This death occurs at any time due to any cause. But some death can be prevented by our careful interference. For example, death due to cardiac arrest can be prevented by giving cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) in time.

Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation is a systematic therapy aiming at sustaining the vital organ functions until the natural cardiac function can be restored. Emergency Resuscitation is done for critically ill who are deprived of oxygen. Resuscitation includes all measures that are applied to revive patients who have stopped breathing suddenly and unexpectedly due to either respiratory or cardiac failure. Cardiac arrest is one of the common causes of cardio-respiratory failure. Cardiac arrest refers to a sudden state of apnea and circulatory failure. Cardiac arrest is synonymous with the terms sudden death; it means that the victim's heartbeat, circulation of blood and respiration have suddenly and unexpectedly stopped. Prompt action is vitally important for the success of cardiopulmonary resuscitation. When a person stops breathing spontaneously, his heart also stops beating, clinical death has occurred. Within four to six minutes, the cells of the brain, which are sensitive to the paucity of oxygen, begin to deteriorate. If the oxygen supply is not restored, the patient suffers irreversible brain damage

and biological death occurs (AHA, 2000). Teaching is an essential part of education..

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding resuscitation among third year students of b. Sc. Nursing in a selected college of nursing at bhilwara (raj.)"

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To determine the existing knowledge on CPR among III year B. Sc. nursing students.

2 To prepare and conduct Structured Teaching Programme on CPR for III year B.Sc. Nursing students.

3. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured Teaching Programme on CPR for III year B.Sc. Nursing students by comparing pre-test and post test knowledge score. 24

4. To find out the association between pre test level of knowledge of III year B.Sc. Nursing students with their selected demographic variables.

MATERIAL & METHODS

Research approach and research design

Within the text of quantitative research, investigation concepts are usually referred to as variable. It is something that varies (Polit & Hungler, 1998)

The research design selected for present study was pre-experimental research design single group pre-test and post-test design, adopted in the evaluative research approach for collection and analysis of data.

Independent variables:

Independent variable is the variable knowledge regarding resuscitation among third year students

Dependent variable:

Dependent variable is third year students of B.Sc nursing in a selected college of nursing at bhilwara (raj.)"

Research setting :

This study was conducted in a Balaji College of Nursing, Bhilwara (Raj.). It is a Nursing college with strength of 400 students and each class has 100 students. The college provides educational opportunities to all categories of students irrespective of their caste, creed and socio-economic status.

Target Population:

Population means all the possible elements that could be included in research. (Dane, 1990).in the present study, the target population was the students studying in III year B.Sc. Nursing in Balaji college.

Sample size and sampling technique:

Sample consists of a sub set of a population, selected to participate in research study. Sampling refers to process of selecting a portion of population to represent the entire population (Polit and Hungler, 1995). The sample of the study comprised of 60 students studying in B.Sc. Nursing III year in a selected college.

Inclusion criteria:

1. Studying in the Third year B.Sc. Nursing

2. Present at the time of data collection in the selected college

3. Willing to participate in the study

Exclusion criteria:

1. Students who were not willing to participate

2. Students who were not present at the time of data collection.

3. Belongs to other degree course

Development of tool(s) :

Part – I: Consisted of items related to demographic data of the subjects such as age, sex, information received on CPR. 57

Part –II: Structured questionnaire consisting of 30 items on knowledge about CPR technique. All items are given score of one for each correct answer and zero score for wrong answer. The items are based on various areas of CPR technique which includes the General concept of CPR - 12 items (40.00%,) Steps and Technique of CPR -13 items (43.33%), Post resuscitation care of CPR – 5 items (16.66%).

Description of tool(s):

The STP was titled "CPR technique". The STP included introduction, general and specific objectives and references. The STP was planned for one session which was prepared to enhance and reinforce the

knowledge of III year B.Sc. Nursing students. It consisted of the following content areas

Data collection procedure:

* Permission from the Concerned Authority Formal permission was obtained from a selected degree college and approval was obtained to conduct the study.

* Period of data Collection The data collection procedure was carried out from 16th June 2014 to22th June 2014 for a period of one week. The investigator himself collected both pretest and post-test data and also implemented STP.

RESULTS:

In order to determine the effectiveness of STP on Knowledge of III Year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding CPR technique, research hypothesis was formulated. Hypothesis was tested using paired't' test. The value of 't' was calculated to analyze the difference in knowledge of the students with their pre-test and post-test scores. The research hypothesis H1 was formulated to evaluate the effectiveness of the Structured teaching progamme on knowledge of III year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding CPR technique. Pre-test and post-test mean knowledge scores and't' value showed that the mean gain in knowledge was 13.46. The't' value was significant (t= 27.44) at p < 0.001 level indicating the Structured teaching programme regarding CPR technique was effective. Hence, stated research hypothesis is accepted.

Table1: significance of the difference between pre and post test knowledge score

N=60

Areas	Mean effectiveness	't' Value	Table value	Level of significance
General concept of CPR	3.50	11.17	4.437	P<0.001 VHS
Steps and technique of CPR	7.90	28.11	4.318	P<0.001 VHS
Post resuscitation care	1.97	8.85	8.610	P<0.001 VHS
Total	13.46	27.44	3.659	P<0.001 VHS

There is No significant association between Age and pre-test knowledge level (0.80<5.99),Gender and pre-test knowledge level(0.91<5.99), previous information received and pre-test knowledge level (0.00<5.99) . There is significant association between Source of Information and pre-test knowledge level (30.65>12.6).

Conclusion: On the basis of the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn. Percentage distribution of III year degree students regarding CPR technique revealed that highest percentage (86.66%) of the respondents had average knowledge.

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